

# Search for heavy charged vector bosons decaying to a charged lepton and a neutrino with the ATLAS experiment

Victor Solovyev (PNPI), for the ATLAS Collaboration

## Abstract

This poster presents a search [1] for new particles in events with one lepton (electron or muon) and missing transverse momentum using 20.3 fb<sup>-1</sup> of proton-proton collision data at  $\sqrt{s} = 8$  TeV recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the LHC.  $W'$  and  $W^*$  heavy charged vector bosons are considered as two new-physics scenarios. No significant excess beyond Standard Model (SM) expectations is observed.  $W'$  bosons with Sequential Standard Model couplings are excluded at the 95% confidence level (CL) for masses up to 3.24 TeV.  $W^*$  bosons with equivalent coupling strengths are excluded at the 95% CL for masses up to 3.21 TeV. The search is also sensitive to direct production of weakly interacting candidate dark matter particles. This new-physics scenario is discussed in ref. [1] but not considered here since it goes beyond the subject of the poster.

## Models

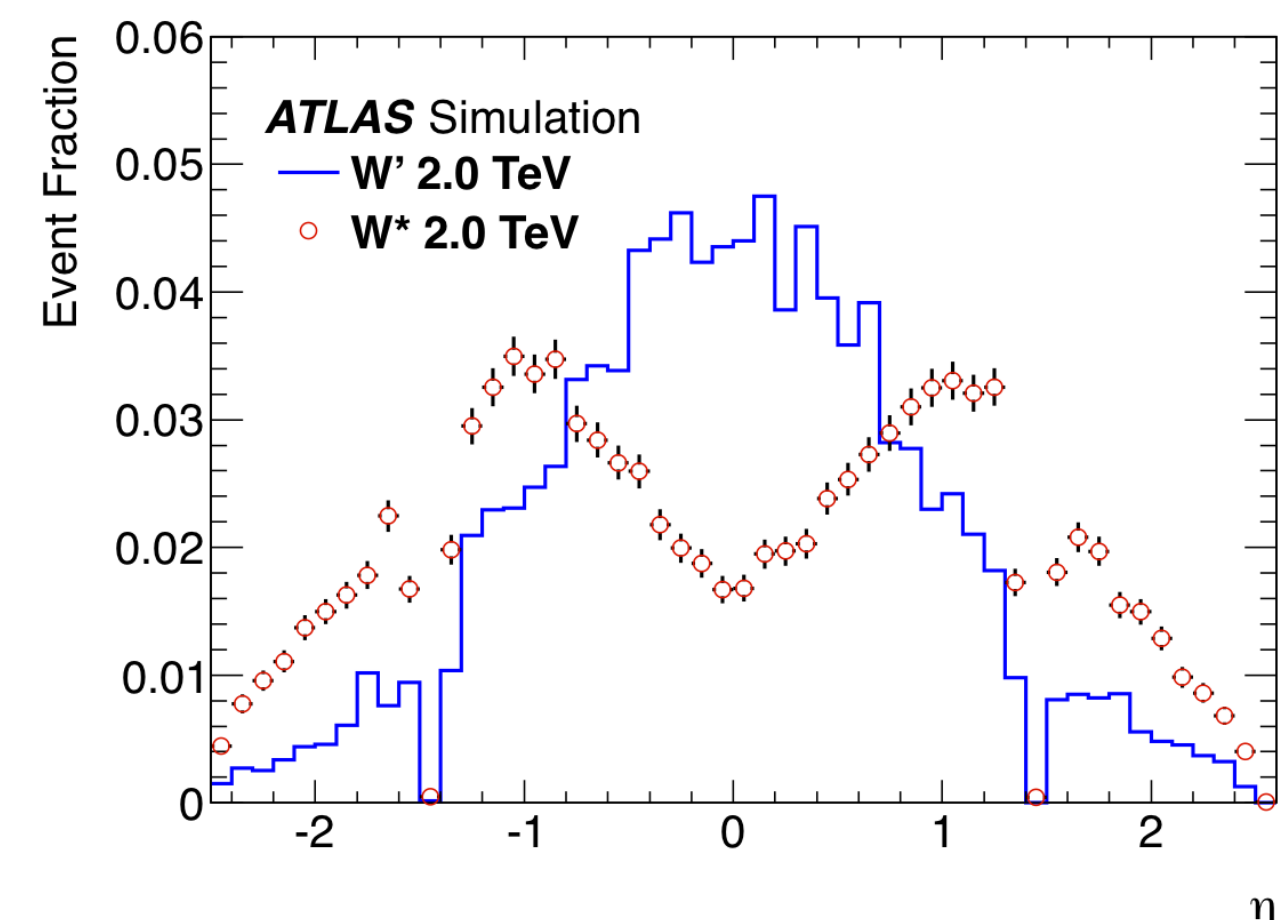
### Sequential Standard Model $W'$ [2]:

- Same couplings to fermions as the SM  $W$  boson
- Width increases linearly with the  $W'$  mass
- Coupling of the  $W'$  to  $WZ$  is set to zero

### Chiral Boson $W^*$ [3]:

- Anomalous (magnetic-moment type) coupling of the  $W^*$  to fermions
- Kinematic distributions significantly different from those of the  $W'$

Reconstructed electron  $\eta$  distribution for  $W' \rightarrow e\nu$  and  $W^* \rightarrow e\nu$ :



## Signals and Backgrounds

- Signal processes:
  - $W' \rightarrow l\nu$  and  $W^* \rightarrow l\nu$  ( $l = e, \mu$ )
- Background processes:
  - $W \rightarrow l\nu$  ( $l = e, \mu, \tau$ )
  - $Z \rightarrow ll$  ( $l = e, \mu, \tau$ )
  - Top quark ( $t\bar{t}$  and single top)
  - Dibosons ( $WW, WZ, ZZ$ )
  - Multi-jet

Expected number of events in each channel for  $m_T > 1500$  GeV:

	$e\nu$	$\mu\nu$
$W' \rightarrow l\nu$	2.65 $\pm$ 0.10	2.28 $\pm$ 0.21
$Z \rightarrow ll$	0.00163 $\pm$ 0.00022	0.232 $\pm$ 0.005
Diboson	0.27 $\pm$ 0.23	0.46 $\pm$ 0.23
Top	0.0056 $\pm$ 0.0009	0.0017 $\pm$ 0.0001
Multi-jet	0.066 $\pm$ 0.020	0.046 $\pm$ 0.039
Total	2.99 $\pm$ 0.25	3.01 $\pm$ 0.31

- Evaluated using simulated Monte Carlo samples (except multi-jet)
- Normalized using the calculated cross-sections and the integrated luminosity of the data
- Multi-jet background is estimated from data

## Statistical Analysis and Systematic uncertainties

- For each candidate mass the signal selection efficiency ( $\epsilon_{\text{sig}}$ ), the expected number of background events ( $N_{\text{bkg}}$ ) and the number of observed events ( $N_{\text{obs}}$ ) are determined above  $m_{T\text{min}}$  threshold. Values of  $m_{T\text{min}}$  are optimized for each candidate mass
- Using Poisson statistics, the likelihood to observe  $N_{\text{obs}}$  events is:

$$\mathcal{L}(N_{\text{obs}}/\sigma B) = \frac{(L_{\text{int}} \epsilon_{\text{sig}} \sigma B + N_{\text{bkg}})^{N_{\text{obs}}} e^{-(L_{\text{int}} \epsilon_{\text{sig}} \sigma B + N_{\text{bkg}})}}{N_{\text{obs}}!},$$

where  $L_{\text{int}}$  is the integrated luminosity of the data sample

- Uncertainties are included by introducing nuisance parameters ( $L_{\text{int}}$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{sig}}$  and  $N_{\text{bkg}}$ ) with log-normal PDFs and integrating the likelihood over nuisance parameters
- Bayes' theorem gives the posterior probability to have signal strength  $\sigma B$ :

$$P_{\text{post}}(\sigma B/N_{\text{obs}}) = N \mathcal{L}_B(N_{\text{obs}}/\sigma B) P_{\text{prior}}(\sigma B),$$

where  $N$  is a normalization factor,  $P_{\text{prior}}$  is a prior probability chosen to be flat in  $\sigma B$

- $P_{\text{post}}$  is evaluated for each mass and decay channel and used to set a limit on  $\sigma B$
- Inputs for the evaluation of  $P_{\text{post}}$  are  $L_{\text{int}}$ ,  $\epsilon_{\text{sig}}$ ,  $N_{\text{bkg}}$ ,  $N_{\text{obs}}$  and the uncertainties on the first three
- Relative uncertainty on  $L_{\text{int}}$  is 2.8 %
- As example, relative uncertainties on  $\epsilon_{\text{sig}}$  and  $N_{\text{bkg}}$  for a  $W'$  with  $m = 2000$  GeV used with  $m_{T\text{min}} = 1500$  GeV are listed below:

Source	$\epsilon_{\text{sig}}$		$N_{\text{bkg}}$	
	$e\nu$	$\mu\nu$	$e\nu$	$\mu\nu$
Reconstruction and trigger efficiency	2.5%	4.1%	2.7%	4.1%
Lepton energy/momentum resolution	0.2%	1.4%	1.9%	18%
Lepton energy/momentum scale	1.2%	1.8%	3.5%	1.5%
$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ scale and resolution	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Beam energy	0.5%	0.5%	2.8%	2.1%
Multi-jet background	-	-	2.2%	3.4%
Monte Carlo statistics	0.9%	1.3%	8.5%	10%
Cross-section (shape/level)	2.9%	2.8%	18%	15%
Total	4.2%	5.6%	21%	27%

## References

- [1] ATLAS Collaboration, JHEP 09 (2014) 037, arXiv:1407.7494
- [2] G. Altarelli, B. Mele and M. Ruiz-Altaba, Z. Phys. C 45 (1989) 109
- [3] M. Chizhov and G. Dvali, Phys. Lett. B 703 (2011) 593-598, arXiv:0908.0924
- [4] ATLAS Collaboration, Phys. Lett. B 705 (2011) 28-46, arXiv:1108.1316
- [5] ATLAS Collaboration, Eur. Phys. J. C 72 (2012) 1-23, arXiv:1209.4446
- [6] CDF Collaboration, Phys. Rev. D 83 (2011) 031102, arXiv:1012.5145
- [7] <https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PLOTS/EXOT-2015-002/>

## Search Strategy

- The kinematic variable used to identify the signal is the transverse mass:

$$m_T = \sqrt{2 p_T E_T^{\text{miss}} (1 - \cos \phi_{l\nu})},$$

where  $p_T$  is the lepton transverse momentum,  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  is the magnitude of the missing transverse momentum vector and  $\phi_{l\nu}$  is the angle between the  $p_T$  and  $E_T^{\text{miss}}$  vectors

- The  $m_T$  distribution in data is examined for a significant excess above SM expectations
- If no excess is found then limits are set on the cross-section times branching fraction ( $\sigma B$ ) using Bayesian approach

## Event Selection

### Electron channel:

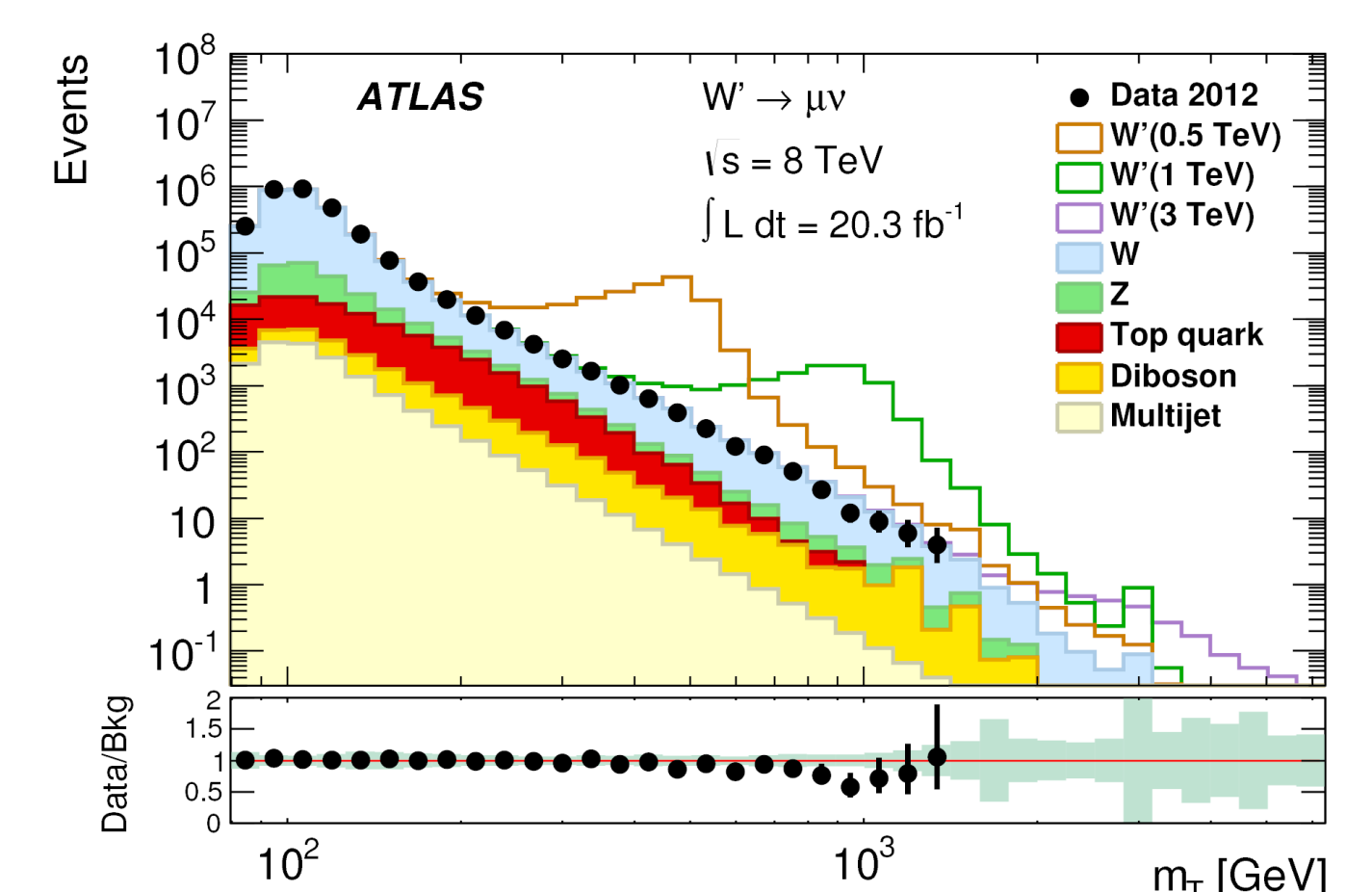
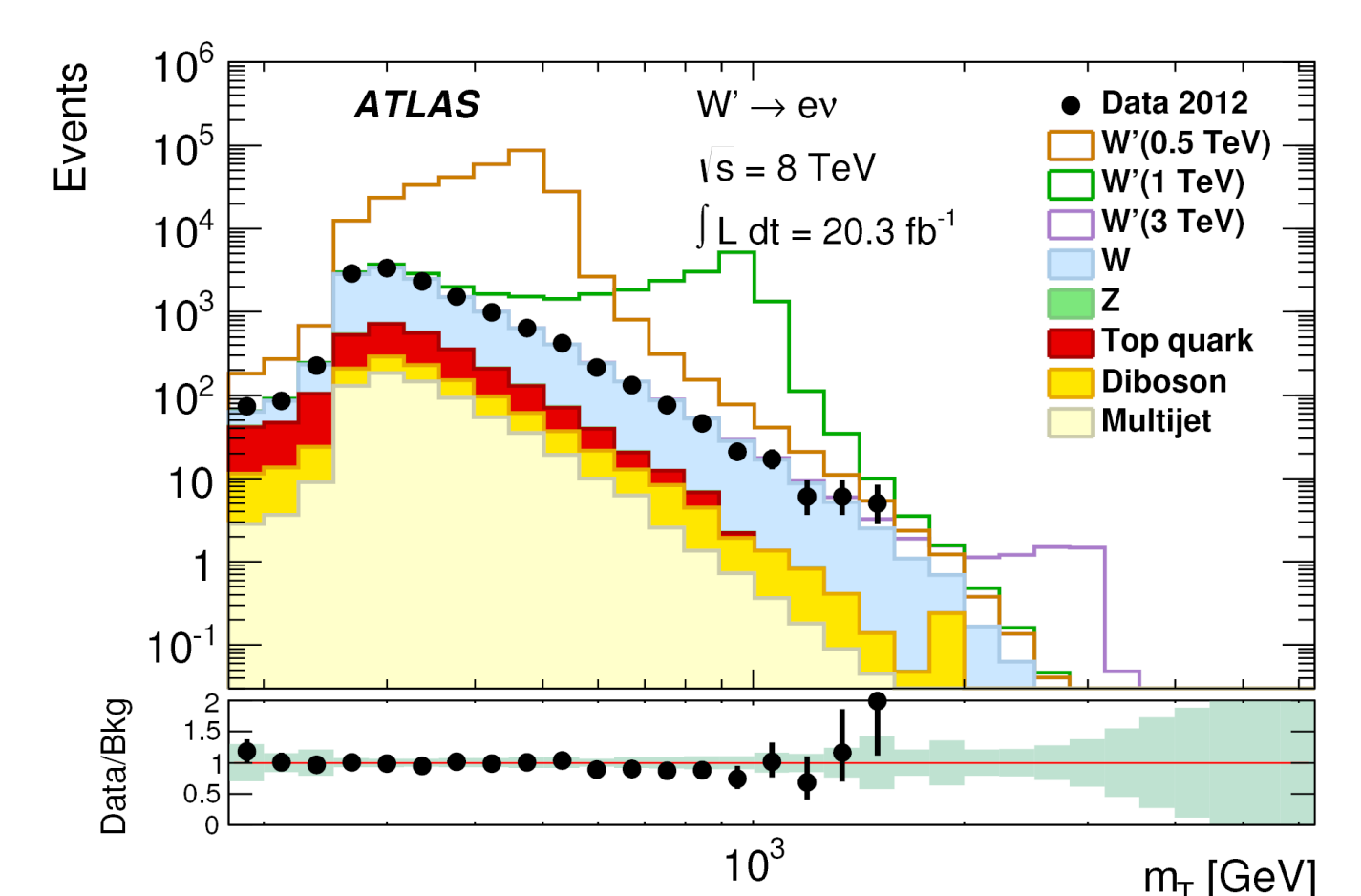
- $p_T > 125$  GeV
- $|\eta| < 2.47$  (excluding  $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$ )
- $\Sigma E_T^{\text{Calo}} < 0.007 \times p_T + 5$  GeV (in a cone  $\Delta R < 0.2^\circ$  around the electron)
- Missing  $E_T > 125$  GeV
- Veto events with additional electrons with  $p_T > 20$  GeV

### Muon channel:

- $p_T > 45$  GeV
- $|\eta| < 2.0$  (excluding  $1.0 < |\eta| < 1.3$ )
- $\Sigma p_{T\text{Track}} < 0.05 \times p_T$  (in a cone  $\Delta R < 0.3^\circ$  around the muon)
- Missing  $E_T > 45$  GeV
- Veto events with additional muon candidates with  $p_T > 20$  GeV

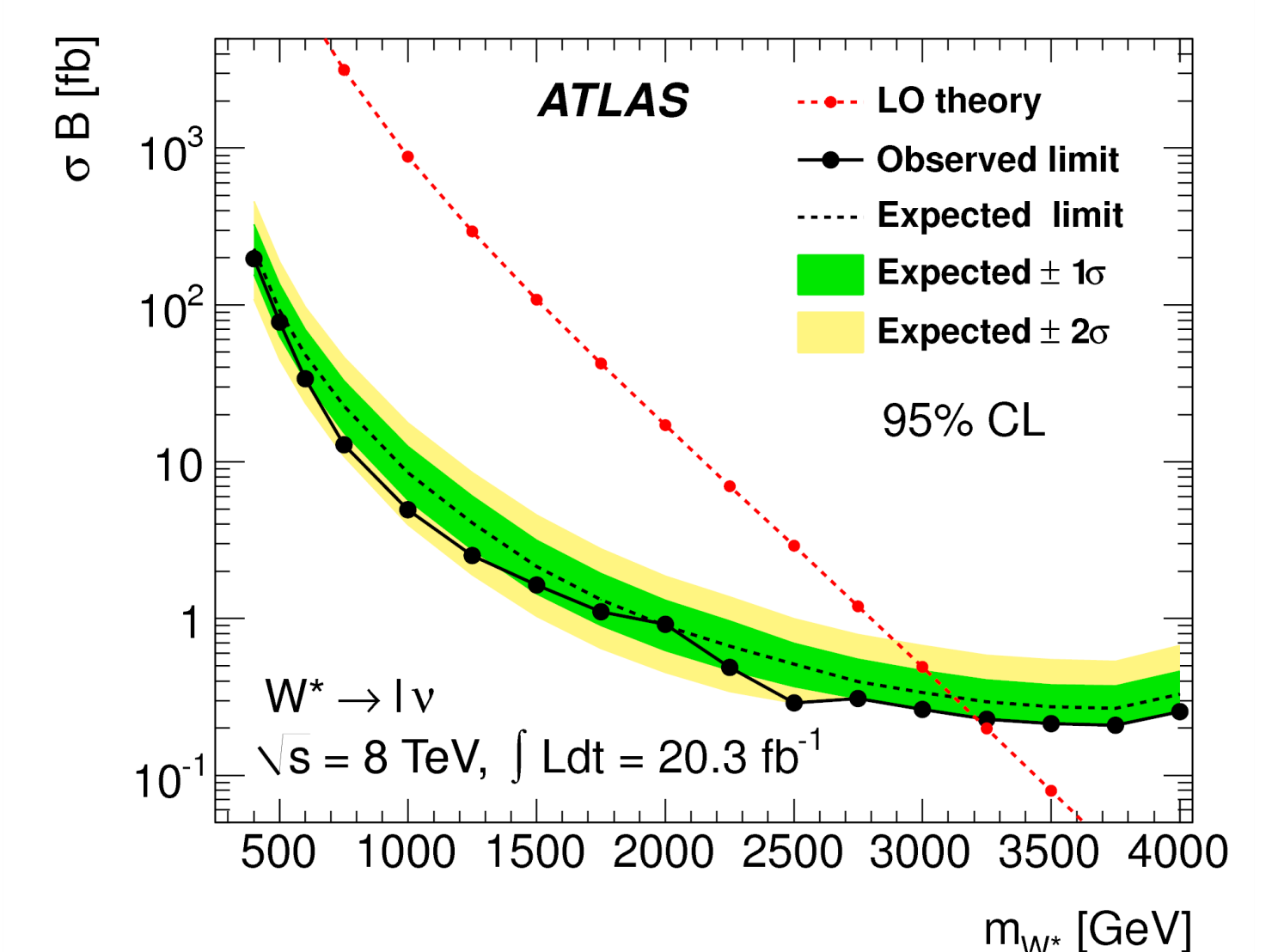
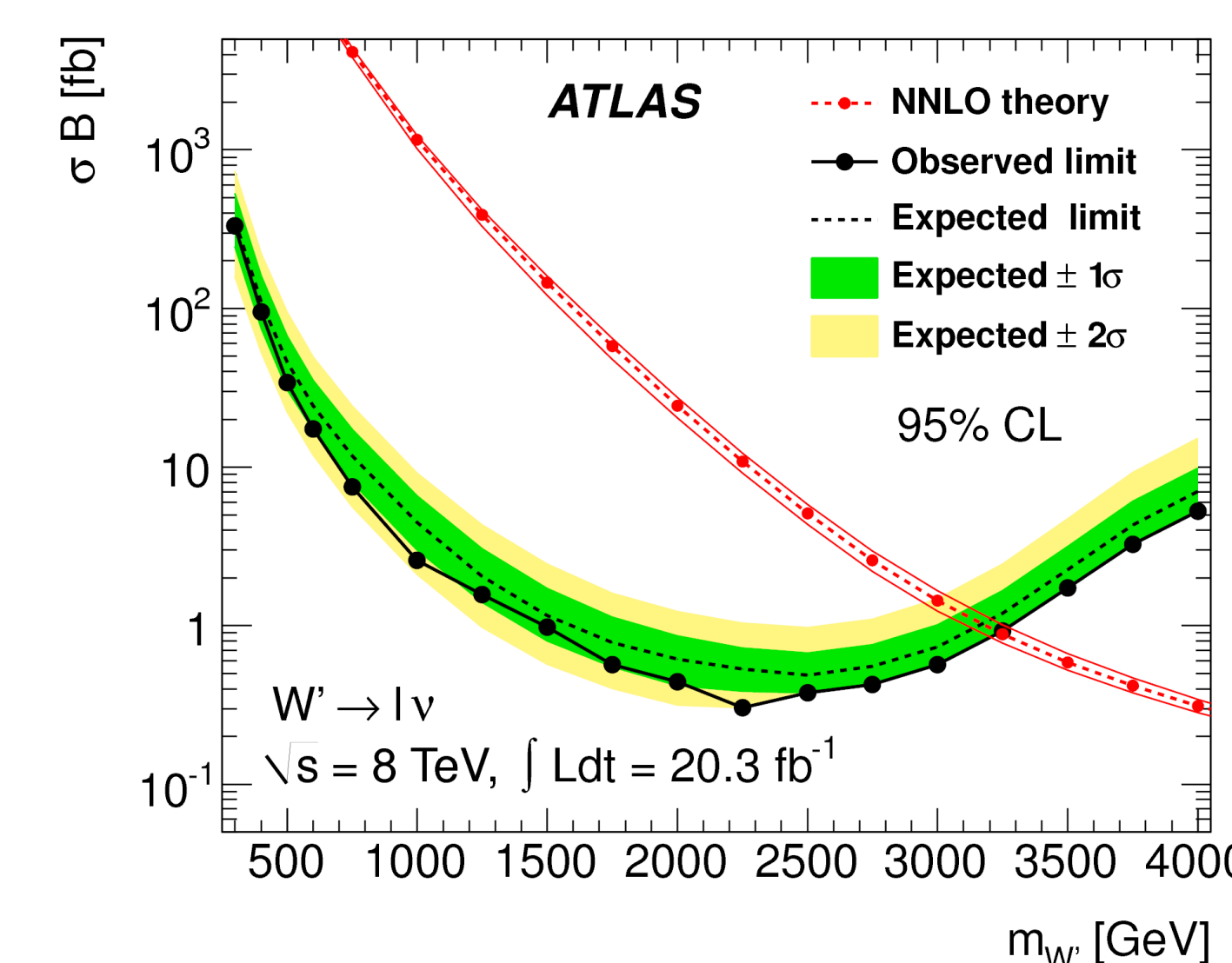
$${}^\dagger \Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$$

Transverse mass distributions of the selected events:

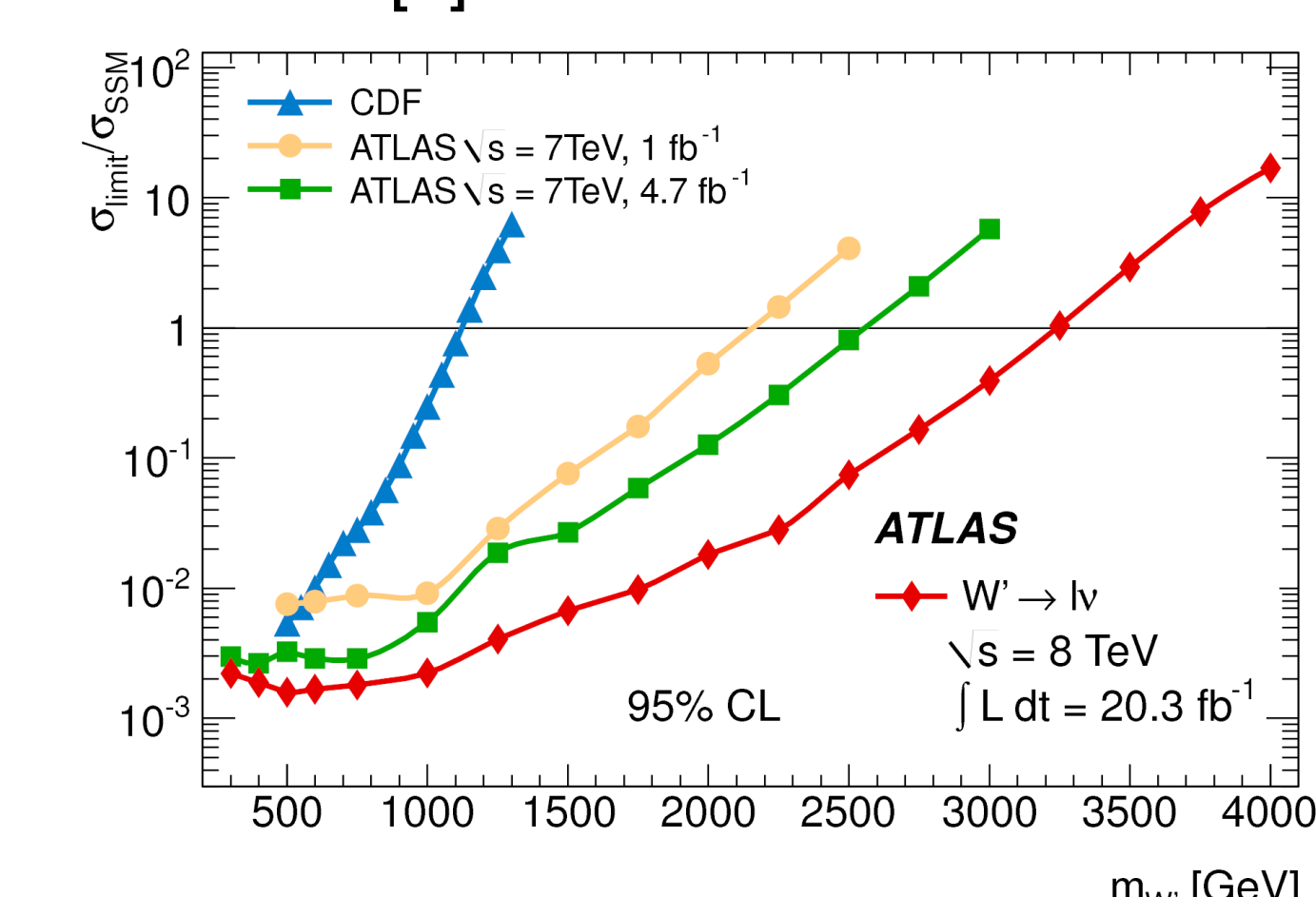


## Results

- The numbers of observed and expected events are in good agreement
- No evidence for the observation of either  $W' \rightarrow l\nu$  or  $W^* \rightarrow l\nu$
- 95% CL limits are set on  $\sigma B$  for two decay channels and combined assuming the same branching fraction for each:



- Normalized limits  $\sigma_{\text{limit}}/\sigma_{\text{SSM}}$  can be compared to previous ATLAS [4,5] and CDF [6] searches:



- 95% CL lower limits on  $W'$  and  $W^*$  masses:

Decay	$m_{W'}$ [TeV]		$m_{W^*}$ [TeV]	
	Exp.	Obs.	Exp.	Obs.
$e\nu$	3.13	3.13	3.08	3.08
$\mu\nu$	2.97	2.97	2.83	2.83
Both	3.17	3.24	3.12	3.21

- The search is resumed in 2015 using  $pp$  collision data at  $\sqrt{s} = 13$  TeV. First public plots based on 78 pb<sup>-1</sup> of the data are available in ref. [7]